

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

GD-NO

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 16 December 1953

SUBJECT Polish Navy

NO. OF PAGES. 2

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1

DATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVEL-
ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON
IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. The Polish Navy was organized into divisions usually consisting of three ships. [redacted] the types of vessels could be determined from their names, as each type had a name of a definite category. In early 1952, destroyer BLYSTAWICA received Soviet 100-mm or 102-mm guns, which replaced her former guns. The new guns did not alter her outer appearance. [redacted] destroyer BURZA had been completed at the Gdynia Shipyard in May 1953. Her three smokestacks had been removed and replaced by one or, possibly, two new smokestacks. Destroyer BURZA was scheduled to be recommissioned. No information was available on destroyer WICHR. [redacted] a Polish PT flotilla was stationed in Oxhoeft. The old steamer RADUNIA, which served as accommodation ship for the flotilla, had no propulsion plant and was referred to by the Polish Navy as "Pacernik RADUNIA", i.e. battleship RADUNIA. She could not be towed across the sea in bad weather because of her poor seagoing qualities. The PT flotilla consisted of two former German and eight Soviet PT boats and carried names such as BRAVE, FAST and CUNNING. Three American-built wooden minesweepers, which had been delivered by Great Britain after the war, were named FOKA, MORS and DELPHIN. Six large pre-war M-type minesweepers, which carried bird's names such as CZAJKA, JASKOLKA, MEWA and RYBITWA, served as division leader ships because of their size and good equipment. Some of these vessels served with the German Navy during the last war and had been employed in Norwegian waters. The Polish Navy had three divisions each of three Soviet-type motor minesweepers which had rather poor equipment. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Two divisions were stationed in Gdynia and one was stationed in Ruegenwaldermunde or Stolpmunde. The Polish Navy also had three unarmed identical tankers named KRAB, ZOLW and SLIMAK. Submarine WILK was scheduled to be broken up in 1953 in Gdynia. Former German target-ship ZAEHRINGEN also was to be scrapped in Gdynia.

2. The reorganization of the Polish coast artillery which had one battery on the Westerplatte and one in Oxhoeft started in late 1951 and early 1952. Four batteries were available in the summer of 1952. They were located in Adlershorst, on the Hela Peninsula, at Kolberg and at Misdroy. The Adlershorst battery unit was quartered at the Adlershorst barracks installation, while the guns were near Redlowo. Each battery consisted of four 130-mm Swedish-designed and Soviet manufactured guns. They were mounted on cement pedestals behind protective shields and had an arc of traverse of 360 degrees, a barrel length of about six meters and an angle of elevation of only 45 degrees, making AA employment impossible. They had a firing velocity of eight, and at most, twelve rounds per minute. It was planned to equip each battery with an AA battery of three guns and two heavy machine guns. Until the summer of 1952, the

CLASSIFICATION : SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB															
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI															

25X1

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY**-2-**

Adlershorst battery was the only to have received three 37-mm single-mount AA guns. The Polish coast artillery was subordinate to an artillery staff at the Polish Navy Department. The Adlershorst batteries were frequently inspected by officers up to the rank of colonel. They, as well as Vice-Admiral Czarakow (fnu), Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Navy, spoke fluent Russian and only broken Polish.

3. A battalion was quartered at the Adlershorst barracks installation, which was located on a hill. A gunlayer school and a rangetaker school for the training of the personnel of the four batteries of the coast artillery were also quartered in Adlershorst. Two 130-mm guns were emplaced in the barracks area for gun drill. Officers of the Redlowo battery and of the two schools were occasionally detailed for courses in the USSR. The Redlowo battery was under the command of Captain Gronowski (fnu), who was a Pole. No Soviet personnel served with the batteries. In the event of alert, the gun's crews had to cover a distance of about 1½ kilometers between the barracks installations in Adlershorst and their guns near Redlowo. Most of the gunlayers were sergeants, taken over from the Army. Some had served with the Kosciuszko Division in the USSR during the war. 25X1
- 25X1
- the headquarters of the Polish coast artillery was stationed in Adlershorst as all transfers to other batteries were ordered by this headquarters. The administrative personnel of the battery received training at the Kolberg battery.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY